

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 2, 1905

No. 44



Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hammer, of Eau Claire Co., Wis.  
(Mrs. H. was Bessie Dittmer, eldest daughter of Gus Dittmer.  
See marriage notice on page 710.)



No. 1.—Home apiary of Otto Luhdorff,  
of Tulare Co., Calif.



No. 2.—Mr. Luhdorff's Hive on Scales, with Frame  
of White Honey.  
(See page 758)



No. 3.—Mr. Luhdorff's Hive on Scales, with Frame  
of Queen-Cells.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**  
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 5" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

#### National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—  
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

#### The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

##### OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

##### MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.
2. Any honey-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,  
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

##### Italian Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. Now is the time to get new subscribers. If you wish extra copies of the Bee Journal for use as samples, let us know how many you want and we will mail them to you. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

#### Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALWAYS IN DEMAND. Ladies also admitted. Write for Catalog.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,  
Cincinnati, O. Buffalo, N.Y. Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis. Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Calif.  
29A17t Please mention the Bee Journal

#### Now is the Time to Order

Your Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Berry Boxes, and Crates for the coming season. By sending us a list of goods wanted, we can save you money.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX CO.,  
35A18t SHEBOYGAN, WIS.  
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



## BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee Keepers.  
**POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.** Prompt Service.  
Low Freight Rates. . . . . Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

For cash orders before Dec. 1..8 percent	For cash orders before Feb. 1..6 percent
For cash orders before Jan. 1..7 percent	For cash orders before Mar. 1..4 percent
For cash orders before Apr. 1..2 percent	

**WALTER S. POUDER,**

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

Now is the time to prepare for next season.

If You Want to Save Money on Foundation, Working Wax for Cash, and on a full line of SUPPLIES, write for prices and discounts, and samples of our Superior Foundation.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Agents for Canada.

The Bee and Honey Co., Beeville, Tex., Agents for Texas.

**GUS. DITTMER, - Augusta, Wis.**

## Make Money by Saving Money

We are making special discounts on all kinds of BEE-SUPPLIES, to keep our factory busy. You can save much money by sending us a list of your needs. The price we will name you, will prove what we say.

Time is getting short; if your name is not on our list for a catalog, you'd better send it to-day. None can be had after they are off the press.

**JOHN DOLL & SON,**

Power Building, - - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

When attending the National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, 7,

COME AND INSPECT

## LEWIS' BEE-WARE

AND MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS AT

**YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO. (Not Inc.)**

141 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

Catalog and prices on Honey on application.

—If you want—

**Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment,** send your orders, or call on us.

BEESWAX WANTED—26c cash, or 28c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.  
8 PERCENT DISCOUNT IN OCTOBER.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

# "DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

—AND—

## BEE-SUPPLIES

### Revised Prices on Foundation

IN LOTS OF

NAME OF GRADE	1-lb.	5-lbs.	10-lbs.	25-lbs.	50 lbs.
Medium Brood	.55	.53	.51	.49	.48
Light Brood	.57	.55	.53	.51	.50
Thin Surplus	.62	.60	.58	.56	.55
Extra Thin Surplus	.65	.63	.61	.59	.58

### DISCOUNTS for Early Cash Orders

During September	10 percent
October	9 "
November	8 "
December	7 "
January	6 "
February	4 "
March	2 "

## Beeswax Wanted at all Times.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

### Mount Union College

Open to both sexes from the beginning. Founded in 1846. Highest grade scholarship. First-class reputation. 25 instructors. Alumni and students occupying highest positions in Church and State. Expenses lower than other colleges of equal grade. Any young person with tact and energy can have an education. We invite correspondence. Send for catalog.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,  
Alliance, Ohio.

### Engravings For Sale

We are accumulating quite a stock of engravings that have been used in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used again by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their stationery, or in other ways. Also, if we can sell some of them it would help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in our columns. If there is any of our engravings that any one would like to have, just let us know and we will quote a very low price, postpaid. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please Mention Bee Journal  
when writing advertisers.



### LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz., by express, \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,  
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.  
406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Bee-Keepers' Early Discounts

Now is the Time to send in your order for goods for use next season, and for all orders where cash accompanies we allow the following discounts:

Before October 1	deduct 10 percent
November 1	9 "
December 1	8 "
January 1	7 "
February 1	6 "
March 1	4 "
April 1	2 "

Freight-Rates from Toledo are the lowest. Can take Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Supplies if you desire. Send for free illustrated Catalog. It describes and illustrates everything for both the Poultry and Bee Keepers.

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.



## Bee - Supplies !

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring best goods at lowest prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our Free Illustrated Catalog, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. Write at once for Catalog, either English or German language.

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

—AGENCIES—

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.  
Shugart & Oaren, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kansas.  
I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.  
Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

## Get New Subscribers

Why not get a New Subscriber for the American Bee Journal, to send with your own renewal?



# A GOOD INVESTMENT

16½ Percent Interest.

Abso utely Safe.

A Chance for Bee-Keepers Only.

Read again what Editor York says regarding it on page 661, Sept. 21, American Bee Journal.

**ONLY 5 DAYS LEFT**

To secure our 9 percent October Discount.

## Discounts for Early Cash Orders

For cash orders before Nov. 1 .....	9 percent	For cash orders before Feb. 1 .....	6 percent
" " " Dec. 1 .....	8 "	" " " Mar. 1 .....	4 "
" " " Jan. 1 .....	7 "	" " " Apr. 1 .....	2 "

The above are the discounts which we offer for early cash orders.

You will notice that after January, the discount drops 2 percent a month; and if we find that advancing prices of materials do not warrant the larger discount, we reserve the right to reduce the amount.

## Orders may be sent to any Branch House or Dealer

### Well-known Dealers

The dealers, whose names follow, are well known to bee-keepers. They have been, for the most part, long established in the bee-supply trade, and have a knowledge of the business most valuable indeed to the bee-keeping fraternity. Their advice may be had on any question of Supplies, etc., for the asking.

### The Large Stocks

Nowhere else is it possible to find such well-assorted stocks of goods for bee-keepers as are carried by dealers in Root's Goods. No matter whether you require a little 5-cent article or a carload of goods, these dealers can serve you promptly. Stocks are frequently carried amounting to \$5000 and upward.

### Shipping Points

You will observe that these dealers have excellent shipping facilities—guaranteeing you quick delivery and low freight rates.

### Prices, Discounts

The prices, terms, discounts, etc., are identical with the home office at Medina (with rare exceptions). Full particulars may be had before ordering, if desired, by writing the dealer nearest you. You can, however, use our Medina catalog and terms, and, if any variation, your dealer will advise you, if requested, before shipping.

### Other Dealers

Besides the following list, there are many others who handle some of Root's Goods. The following is by no means complete for hundreds of dealers come to us for many of the goods of which we are the exclusive manufacturers. *Insist on getting Root's Goods.*

### Local Dealers

In addition to the following list who carry large stocks, and furnish at both *wholesale and retail*, we have in every State a large number of local dealers who handle our goods exclusively. As there are over 500 of these dealers, space will not permit giving their names at this time; but information will be given by us, on request, to any bee-keeper regarding the dealer nearest him handling Root's Goods.

#### CANADA

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont.

#### COLORADO

Fruita Fruit and Produce Association, Fruita.

The L. A. Watkins Mdse. Co., Denver, Colo.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The A. I. Root Co., Washington, D.C.

#### GEORGIA

Howkins & Rush, 124 Liberty Street, Savannah, Ga.

#### INDIANA

Walter S. Poudner, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vickery Bros., Evansville, Ind.

#### IOWA

Joseph Nysewander, Des Moines, Iowa

#### ILLINOIS

The A. I. Root Co., 144 E. Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### KANSAS

Carl F. Buck, Augusta, Butler Co., Kans.

#### MISSISSIPPI

George A. Hummer, Brazelia, Miss.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

F. H. Farmer, 182 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

W. W. Cary & Son, Lyonsville, Mass.

#### MAINE

The A. I. Root Co., Mechanic Falls, Me.

#### MARYLAND

Rawlings Implement Co., Baltimore, Md.

#### MICHIGAN

M. H. Hunt & Son, Bell Branch, Mich.

George E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.

#### MINNESOTA

The A. I. Root Co., 1024 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn.

#### MISSOURI

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.

Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

Blanke & Hawk, St. Louis, Mo.

#### NEW MEXICO

Edward Scoggin, Carlsbad.

#### NEW YORK

The A. I. Root Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

The A. I. Root Co., 44 Vesey St., New York City, N. Y.

#### OHIO

McAdams Seed Co., Columbus Grove, O.

Griggs Bros., 521 Monroe St., Toledo, O.

C. H. W. Weber, 2146 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Prothero & Arnold, Dubois, Pa.

The A. I. Root Co., 10 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### TEXAS

Texas Seed & Floral Co., Dallas, Tex.

Udo Toepperwein, San Antonio, Tex.

#### VIRGINIA

W. E. Tribbett, Spottswood, Va.

The following buy our goods in carload lots, but supplement them with local-made goods.

#### ALABAMA

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

#### OREGON

Portland Seed Co., Portland, Oreg.

#### TEXAS

D. M. Edwards, Uvalde, Texas.

#### CALIFORNIA

California National Honey Producers' Association, Los Angeles.

Madary Planing Mill, Fresno, Calif.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE AMERICAN OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

# BEE JOURNAL

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 2, 1905

Vol XLV—No. 44

## Editorial Notes and Comments

### Convention Going

We have received the following from Mr. R. F. Holtermann, one of Canada's "convention goers":

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Your statement about going to conventions can not be too strongly endorsed. I have gone to more North American, International, and now National, conventions than any other Canadian. I have also attended a great many conventions in Canada, and spent a considerable sum in my education in this direction. I look upon it as a business investment which has paid me well.

To get the greatest benefit from conventions, we must not be as pliable as putty, and have our ideas moulded by every new person who takes hold of us; but we must be unprejudiced, and open to solid reasoning. People who think they have reached perfection will not—yes, can not—learn anything more; but to others a convention properly conducted must be profitable.

I have this season, from 296 colonies, spring count, secured a good, fat 60,000 pounds of honey, and have had to do no feeding for winter. I want no system which artificially or otherwise breaks up colonies, and I believe I have come closer than anything I have yet seen or heard of, to increase now in the production of extracted honey. I have some points which I have not seen brought out.

I hope to be present at the coming National convention in Chicago.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The American Bee Journal has always been a strong supporter of conventions among bee-keepers. It feels encouraged to know that so able a bee-keeper as Mr. Holtermann also endorses its stand on the subject. Any bee-keeper who desires to make the greatest success of the business of honey-production makes a large mistake if he fails to attend conventions. Of course, sometimes it may be utterly impossible to go, and, if so, that is to be regretted. But a big attempt should be made to "get there," especially to the larger State and National conventions.

Every bee-keeper who can possibly arrange to attend the National convention here in Chicago next Dec. 5, 6 and 7, should do so. We do not say this because it is to be held in Chicago, but because it is the National organization of bee-keepers. It is the largest

thing of its kind on this continent, and has done more for American bee-keeping than any other similar organization. It can, and will, do much more along the same line. But in order to do so, it must have the hearty co-operation of just as many live bee-keepers as possible.

Come to the National convention, Dec. 5, 6 and 7.

### Cakes of Beeswax Without Cracks

More than once in these columns the advice has been given to cover up warm so the wax shall be a long time cooling, or to put the wax in the stove oven at night, leaving it there all night so as to cool off slowly as the stove cools off. Evidently this hardly applies to large quantities, the size of the cake being limited by the size of the vessel admitted by the oven.

In Gleanings in Bee Culture Leslie Burr says the only practical way with large quantities is to dip the wax from one tub into another. The cracking is caused by the fact that the outside part of the cake becomes solid while the central portion is still hot. When the hot wax is poured back and forth from one tub to another, the whole mass becomes cooled more uniformly, hence no cracking.

### Points in Moving Bees

Migratory bee-keeping seems to be more in vogue in Australia than in this country. From a symposium in the Australasian Bee-Keeper on the subject of moving bees, the following points are taken:

In place of wire-cloth for ventilation, bagging or hessian (burlap?) may be used, both on top and at the entrance.

Remove all combs filled with honey, and replace with empty ones placed in the middle of the brood-nest.

Make all preparations that can conveniently be made the night before, so an early start can be made on the journey the following morning. (In Germany the start is some-

times made not long after midnight.) Chas. U. T. Burke says:

"I would only take one load each day, starting each time at daylight. If you have them shut up, and shift them in a broiling sun, many will be smothered, and what are alive would take a week or more to recover, so always shift your bees as quickly as possible as early in the morning as you can. Hives have time to cool down through the night, whereas if you shift them at night they are quite hot from the heat of the day, and all hands disagreeable at being disturbed."

To make the bees mark their proper locations more certainly, pile green bushes or grass at entrances, leaving them there two or more days.

J. A. Hutchinson advises that heavy twine be used to fasten the harness-tugs to the whiffletrees, so that if anything happens that makes it desirable to unhitch the team quickly, the strings can be cut.

### Rubber Bands for Transferring

Grant Stanley suggests in Gleanings in Bee Culture that instead of strings and splints, rubber bands be used to hold combs in frames after the pieces are transferred. Then when the bees have had time to fasten the combs in place, cut the bands by running a sharp knife lengthwise over the top-bars.

### Definition of Honey Explained

To those who are familiar with what has been said as to the Government definition of honey, the following circular is self-explanatory:

EXPLANATION OF STANDARD FOR HONEY.

On Dec. 20, 1904, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting under authority of Congress, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Food Standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, proclaimed the following standard for honey:

"Honey is the nectar and saccharine exudations of the plant, gathered, modified, and stored in the comb by the honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*). It is laevo-rotatory, contains not more than twenty-five (25) percent of water, nor more than twenty-five hundredths (0.25) percent of ash, and not more than eight (8) percent of sucrose."

This standard was adopted after careful publication of an earlier suggested standard as a basis of criticism, and after careful consultation with leading authorities in apiculture.

Since the standard was issued many letters



have been received from bee-keepers representing many of the States of the Union, expressing a desire that the standard should be changed so as to avoid the exclusion from standard honey of all honeys that contain honey-dew. In support of this plea, it is urged that the bee-keeper is unable to prevent the introduction of some honey-dew, whether taken directly from the plant or from the aphids, and that small quantities of this material are not injurious to the honey.

These requests being brought to the attention of the Committee on Food Standards at its meeting in Chicago, beginning May 29 last, the committee adopted the following minute:

"The standard does not in any way exclude small quantities of honey-dew from honey. We realize that bees often gather small quantities of honey-dew that can not be detected in the finished product by chemical means, and does not damage its quality. It is only when relatively large amounts are gathered that the quality of the honey is impaired, and it fails to meet the requirements of the standard. It is generally agreed that such a large amount of honey-dew is injurious to the quality of the product, which can not then be properly regarded as honey."

Bee-keepers have reason to be thankful for this ruling, which seems evidently to have been framed with a sincere desire to be fair to the producers of honey, and at the same time to protect the interests of the consumers. Indeed, whatever is to the interest of the consuming public is, in the final analysis, to the interest of the producer.

It now lies with bee-keepers to be so careful as to the quality of the honey they put upon the market that the confidence of consumers may constantly be more firmly established that when they buy anything under the name of honey they are buying the pure article from the laboratory of the busy little denizens of the hive.

There is no disputing the fact that there are exceptional cases in which bees store that which is not desirable as an article of food; also that the best of honey may be so treated as to be unrepresentable. But no complicated analysis is necessary to distinguish such product. It is only necessary to taste it; and the man who puts it on the market is a fool or a knave, or both.

### Fencing Bees with Barb-Wire

Mention is made in the Australasian Bee-Keeper of an apiary thus enclosed. The hives are placed with their entrances close up to the fence. This does not obstruct the flight of the bees, but allows cattle and horses to eat down the grass close up to the entrance of the hives, and also allows a smaller space of ground to be enclosed.

Possibly some one on this side of the globe may have tried this, and will be kind enough to give us the advantages and disadvantages of the practice.

**The Truth About Honey.**—A few changes have been made in the reading of the Comb Honey Guarantee Circular for shipping-cases gotten up by The Honey-Producers' League, so that it will be suitable for bee-keepers to use in their correspondence, putting one in with every letter they write. It is headed, "The Truth About Honey," and is printed on both sides of a light manilla card-board. It is sent postpaid in lots of 50 for 10 cents, 100 for 20 cents, etc. Every bee-keeper should use it, as it will undoubtedly help to popularize the use of honey.

The Guarantee Circulars for putting in shipping-cases should be used by every bee-keeper who sells comb honey by the case. These circulars are the same price—10 cents for 50 copies, postpaid. Send all orders to the American Bee Journal office.

## Miscellaneous News Items

**Home-Apiary of Otto Lühdorff.**—On the first page are shown some pictures sent us by Otto Lühdorff, of Tulare Co., Calif. When sending them he wrote thus:

I am enclosing 3 pictures. No. 1 is my home apiary, consisting of some 75 colonies on a lot in a city which has about 5000 inhabitants. I never had any trouble with my neighbors on account of my bees; they are very tame—I mean the bees, not the neighbors. The hives are standing in the shade of fruit-trees.

No. 2 is a hive on scales which weighed on Sept. 15, 235 pounds, now (Oct. 7) over 240 pounds—the limit of the scales. In front of the hive is a frame of honey which shows how white the bees cap their combs.

No. 3 is the same hive and a frame of queen-cells. The bees accepted every cell; rather unusual, at the same time a very strong colony. All brood was capped and young brood always hatching, which was favorable for the development of cells.

The bees are a little side-issue with me, as I drifted into bee-keeping for pleasure.

OTTO LÜHDORFF.

**Illinois Fair Premiums.**—The winners of premiums in the bee and honey department of the recent Illinois State Fair are as follows:

Display of comb honey—1st, Aaron Coppin; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, Geo. M. Rumler.

White comb honey—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, Aaron Coppin; 3d, C. Becker.

Amber or dark comb honey—1st, C. Becker; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, Aaron Coppin.

White clover comb honey—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, A. Coppin; 3d, C. Becker.

Sweet clover comb honey—1st, Louis Werner; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, A. Coppin.

Basswood comb honey—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, Aaron Coppin; 3d, C. Becker.

Display of extracted honey—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, A. Coppin.

Honey extracted on the grounds—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, C. Becker.

Frame of comb honey for extracting—1st, C. Becker; 2d, Louis Werner; 3d, A. Coppin.

Display of candied honey—1st, C. Becker; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, Aaron Coppin.

Display of beeswax—1st, C. Becker; 2d, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3d, Aaron Coppin.

Dark Italian bees—1st, Aaron Coppin; 2d, Louis Werner; 3d, C. Becker.

Golden Italian bees—1st, Aaron Coppin; 2d, Louis Werner; 3d, C. Becker.

Carniolan bees—1st, Louis Werner; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, Aaron Coppin.

Honey-vinegar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, with recipe for making—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, Aaron Coppin.

Display of designs in honey—1st, Geo. M. Rumler; 2d, Aaron Coppin; 3d, C. Becker.

Display of designs in beeswax—1st, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2d, Aaron Coppin; 3d, C. Becker.

**Prime German Candy Honey.**—This nation is frequently credited with being chief in the matter of humbuggery and adulteration. Of late, however, at least in matters that specially interest bee-keepers, the Yankee nation is in danger of losing its dizzy eminence as faker-in-chief. In Europe, thousands of wax-presses are in use by bee-keepers, who make their own foundation, a chief reason for this being the fact that it is difficult to buy foundation that can be relied upon as unadulterated. Some specimens on the mar-

ket show upon analysis 72 percent of paraffin and only 28 percent of wax. In this country the difficulty would be to find any sample of foundation not absolutely pure.

There is no attempt to dispute that in this country glucose has been used to a large extent as an adulterant. But too great publicity is not courted by those who sell something under the guise of honey which contains in it nothing that has ever been in the honey-sac of a bee. Dealers in pure honey in this country are not likely to be approached with offers of bargains in the adulterated stuff. For brazenness in that line, pre-eminence must be accorded to adulterators across the water, as is shown by a letter received at this office direct from the "North German Honey and Wax-Works." Enclosed with the letter was a "Price-list of prime candy honey"—very queer tasting stuff—sold in wooden casks, wooden pails, tin boxes, enameled pails, glasses, and tins, at prices varying according to style of package from 3½ to 9½ cents a pound.

**"The Honey-Money Stories."**—This is a 64-page-and-cover booklet, 5½x8½ inches in size, printed on enameled paper, entitled, "The Honey-Money Stories." The cover has a picture of a section of comb honey, 3½ inches square, the comb being in gold-bronze, which gives it a very attractive appearance. Then on the gold-bronze comb are printed these words: "From Honey to Health, and from Health to Money."

It is edited by Earl M. Pratt, and contains a variety of short, bright stories interspersed with facts and interesting items about honey and its use. The manufactured comb honey misrepresentation is contradicted in two items, each occupying a full page, but in different parts of the booklet. It has in all 31 halftone illustrations, nearly all of them being of apiaries or apiarian scenes. It also contains 3 bee-songs, namely, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," and an entirely new one, called, "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby." This last song has not been published before. The songs alone ought to be worth more than the price of the whole thing.

It is a booklet that should be placed in the hands of everybody not familiar with the food value of honey, for its main object is to interest people in honey as a daily table article. It is thought that it will be just the thing to sell on railroad passenger trains, on news stands, etc. The stories and items are all so short and helpful, and the pictures so beautiful, that it likely will be kept by any one who is so fortunate as to get a copy of it. Its postpaid price is only 25 cents, but the health-value of its contents would run up into dollars. We mail 5 copies for \$1.00, or club it with the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.10. It would be very nice for a gift to a friend. Send us a six months' new subscription for the American Bee Journal with 50 cents, and we will mail you a copy of "The Honey-Money Stories" free as a premium.

**Comb Honey Not Machine-Made.**—We have a fair supply of the typewritten letter on this subject, which appeared in the Chicago Daily News of June 21, 1905. It is just the thing to have published in every bee-keeper's local newspaper. We mail it for a 2-cent stamp. Better order several copies, and request as many newspaper editors to publish it. It will certainly be a good thing for both the reading public and the bee-keepers.



## Contributed Special Articles

### Caring for Comb Honey After Taken Off the Hive

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

**W**ILL you please tell us through the columns of the Bee Journal how to take care of comb honey after it is off the hive; that is, from the time it is taken from the hive till it is taken to market? I am a beginner in the bee-business, and when I took off my honey I put it in a cool room on the north side of the house, thinking that this would be a good place for it; but some way, now that I am preparing it for market, it does not look as good and white as it did when I took it from the hive, and the honey that is in the few unsealed cells next to the wood of the section, runs out if I tip it the least bit sideways. What is the trouble?"

I doubt if there ever was a season since I have written about bees when I had so many inquiries about the care of comb honey as now, and from the letters received it would seem that, owing to the generally poor season in most parts of the country, the honey the bees obtained was thinner or less evaporated than usual. But, to the question:

The first requisite for caring for comb or section honey, after taking it from the hives, is a good, warm room in which to store it. Don't for any reason store it in the cellar, as so many beginners seem prone to do, nor make the mistake the questioner did, of storing it in a room on the lower floor on the north side of the house, for this is nearly as bad as in the cellar.

It seems strange to me that nearly every one who has not been told better, will take it for granted that honey should be stored in a refrigerator, or some place as cold as can well be found. If they would stop to think a moment, they would know that the place where the bees keep it is *warm*, and the bees are models for keeping honey. The warmer honey can be kept the better, till a degree of 100, Fahr., is reached, and to secure such a high temperature without being obliged to keep a fire, quite a few of our most practical apiarists put it in an upper chamber or the attic. In this way the rays of the sun shining all day directly on the roof warms the room and the honey up to near this 100, Fahr., point, and the honey being thus warmed during the day holds the heat till well toward morning, so that it is thickening and ripening in such a place very much the same as it would were it left with the bees. The only objection that can be brought against such an upper room is the amount of heavy work required in lugging the honey up and down the stairs. Where an elevator can be used, such a place is just the thing.

As a body of honey once thoroughly warmed will hold the heat for a long time, the average temperature of such a room on the south side of the house will be pretty high, ranging from 80 to 100 degrees the most of the time up to Oct. 1, thus ripening the honey splendidly. The object of this is to have the honey growing better and better, instead of poorer (as did that of our correspondent in his lower north room), and that from the moment it leaves the hives, this causing the honey in those unsealed cells—where there happens to be any around the outside of the comb next the wood, which is spoken of above—to become so thick that it will equal any in the section. Ofttimes it is better not to wait until these unsealed cells next the wood of the sections are *all* sealed over, for to wait for them to be so is often a great waste of time, especially so for those sections near the outside of the surplus arrangement. When the honey is taken from the hive, that in the unsealed cells is often so thin that if the sections are held so the mouths of the cells are down, it will leak or run out badly; but by leaving it in a warm room, as above, for three weeks or a month, it can be handled as you please, tipping it over, etc., and not a drop of honey can be shaken out. And after it gets to market, if it is stored in a damp, cool place, it will be some time before it will take on moisture enough to affect it to any great extent.

Perhaps all will not agree with me; but I think that all comb honey should be stored in such a room at least a month before casing or sending to market, to ripen, or "sweat out," as it is more usually termed. I know that it is a saving of time and labor to case it as soon as it is taken from the hives; but I think it pays for all the extra time and labor required, in the better quality and appearance of our product.

Having moved to the old Doolittle homestead during the past year, and there being no place for keeping honey except the chambers, I have built a place for the same, not wishing to perform all the labor necessary to keeping it in an upper room. This building is in the form of a "lean-to" on the south side, it being 12 feet wide and 24 feet long, the 24 feet being east and west, with the one-sided roof slanting toward the south. This roof and the three sides have been painted with what is known here as "Venetian red," and the sun heats it up, even after quite a cold night, to from 80 to 90 degrees by 10 a.m. When it gets up to about 100, the windows are opened so that the air, coming through the screens on them, can carry out all moisture, and thus I have it hot and dry on every sunshiny day. At night the windows are closed, and they are left thus except when the mercury rises above 90.

When the honey was taken off, the first super was set on 2 inch square blocks, one under each of the 4 corners, the blocks resting on the floor. Then on each of the 4 corners of this super were placed 4 1-inch square blocks, on which to set the next super, and so on till a pile of 10 supers high was reached, when a new pile was started. In this way there was a 2-inch space (under) between the first super at the bottom and the floor; and an inch space between each and every (other) super. This allowed the heat and air to circulate under, above, and around every section of honey in every super, and when I came to get the honey ready for market a few days ago, I never had honey any better ripened before. Some of it used on the table was so thick that even the honey in the unsealed cells next the wood of the sections would stay almost half a day before dropping out, where the knife was used in cutting the comb of honey out for use. I am much pleased with the result, and especially as it is an easy matter to handle the honey for all purposes from this room.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



### Work in the Apiary for November

BY C. P. DADANT

**I**F you have not removed all the supers during October, the cool mornings of the early part of November must be used for this purpose. It is well to examine the hives and make sure that none of the entrances are too deep; that is, deep enough for mice to go through, as there is greater danger of disturbance from mice in the very coldest weather. A very strong colony may get rid of the mice, but an average colony which does not cover all the combs during cold weather, will be very much disturbed by the mice gnawing at the unoccupied combs.

We like to reduce the entrances of the hives to the space necessary for ventilation only. We believe in sheltering the bees against changes of temperature in all possible ways. It is true that bees can winter, and do winter, with a great deal of ventilation, even with the bottom-board entirely removed, but this is done at the expense of an extra amount of food. A good colony of bees in a healthy condition will keep warm during the coldest weather, but it will require a greater quantity of honey in cold weather, and the colder the atmosphere the more they will consume. That is why bees wintered in the cellar consume so little. It has been estimated by some apiarists that colonies may consume as little as 5 pounds of honey in the cellar during the winter. This is a low estimate, but I am satisfied that 8 or 10 pounds is a fair estimate, while nearly double that amount will be consumed in a cold winter on the summer stand. It is evident that bees produce heat by the consumption of stores.

While we want to shelter the hives against the cold winds and storms of winter, we want to secure them against an excess of moisture by the use of absorbents over the cluster. It has been held by some that upward ventilation is necessary. I doubt this, and believe that the only advantage of upward ventilation is the carrying away of the moisture, which, in a tight-fitting hive, would condense and wet the interior of the hive. But upward ventilation also carries away heat. So we have made it a practice to remove the tight-fitting cloth which is placed over the brood-chamber during the warm season, and replacing it with a straw-mat covered with forest leaves. This does not allow of any loss of heat, but absorbs the moisture as fast as it is produced. This moisture is not often injurious; usually it condenses in the corners and runs down and out of the hive, especially if the hive is tilted forward as all should be.

But I have seen two or three winters in my experience in which the condensation of moisture was so great that it literally soaked the combs, the bottom-board, and all the deat-



bees that usually fall to the floor of the hive. In this condition the living bees were helpless and soon died, for nothing short of a transfer on dry combs could help them, and such a transfer was impossible in cold weather. But in every case where our bees had upper ventilation, or absorbents in the upper story, the conditions were entirely different, as the moisture had been allowed to pass off as fast as produced. This experience was plain, for we saw the same result in hundreds of hives.

As I said before, this happened only in two or three winters, but the experience with the hives that had a water-tight ceiling was so lamentable that it became an absolute rule with us never to winter bees out-of-doors or in the cellar without giving them either moisture absorbents in the upper story or upper ventilation, the former being very much preferable on account of the economy in heat.

Any sort of covering will do that allows the humidity to pass on through. Langstroth, at one time, recommended corn-cobs, carefully piled side by side, so as to leave no interstices. Some apiarists recommend cork-dust, which would be all right if not so expensive. A sack full of chaff, or leaves, or wool-waste, cotton, or even carpets, will be far superior to the ordinary tight oil-cloth which serves during the summer.

Outside shelter is good, no matter in what shape, and the material used for this purpose will differ according to the location and ease of securing it. An outer covering or case is the best if it were not for the expense. We have sometimes wintered small colonies in small-sized hives by covering them with a large dry-goods box, which was tipped back during warm days. With such a covering a very small colony or nucleus is often wintered safely, and helped through the spring months without much trouble. But it requires constant attention, as they must be given a flight whenever the weather is suitable.

Above all things, it is well to put our bees in winter quarters before the opening of cold weather, so as not to disturb them after the cold days have begun. Hancock Co., Ill.



## Requeening Colonies—Uniting Weak with Strong

BY EDWIN BEVINS

THERE seems to be an unfortunate or misleading use of words in the heading of that article by W. T. Cary, on page 647. Under the heading, "Uniting Weak Colonies with Strong Ones," Mr. Cary tells how he *requeened* 2 colonies in an old-fashioned way—how he didn't requeen the third one, and how he *did* requeen the fourth one.

Mr. Cary does not say that he used bee-zinc when he tried to requeen the 2 colonies which had their old queens killed, but, supposing that he did, I will venture to say (begging his pardon) that I believe his method of procedure was a great mistake. The work might have been done without any fighting or the loss of a bee.

My way would have been to place those shallow extracting supers having the nuclei and young queens on bottom-boards having the usual  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch strips to form entrances. Then I should have removed the covers and put two thicknesses of newspaper with small holes over each nucleus, and then set the hives with the queenless bees on top. There would have been no fighting, and there would have been no swarm, unless the work had been delayed so long that queen-cells had come too near maturity.

Now comes the puzzling part of Mr. Cary's experiments. His attempt, it seems, was to requeen a colony having a laying queen with a young queen hatched from a queen-cell in a nucleus placed above the colony to be requeened. It is well known (so queen-rearers say) that a virgin queen reared over a colony will, when released, go below and kill the laying queen. It is evident, however, that Mr. Cary did not intend to requeen in this way. He waited until the young queen was laying, then removed the temporary bottom-board and put in its place two honey-boards. These, it seems, served to protect the young queen and prevent any great disturbance. The rear entrance may have contributed something to this result.

If only requeening was what Mr. Cary had in view, why did he not kill that old queen when the young one came on the stage of action, and then unite by some of the usual methods? If the purpose was to test the efficacy of two honey-boards instead of one, in the preservation of peace between a strong colony of bees with a laying queen below, and a weak colony or nucleus with a laying queen above, then the experiment has some significance. The results obtained by

the use of two honey-boards instead of one will be awaited with interest.

When a weak colony in spring is put over a strong one with a view to build up the weak colony by the aid of the warmth and superior numbers of the strong one, it would not be prudent to give a rear entrance to the upper colony, as many bees would seek the old location and be lost.

I am a little curious to know what Mr. Cary would have done with that nucleus if those hybrid rascals had not swarmed. Did he put the two honey-boards between the nucleus and the rascals? Decatur Co., Iowa.



## Convention Proceedings

### Report of the Missouri Convention

The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association met in Sedalia, Aug. 22 and 23, 1905. The convention was called to order by Pres. J. W. Rouse at 2:30 p.m., Aug. 22. Prayer was offered by Dr. Drunert. Roll called and the following members found present: E. T. Abbott, Lewis A. Osborne, M. E. Tribble, J. T. Shackelford, W. T. Cary, J. W. Rouse, R. A. Holekamp, N. R. White, M. E. Darby, W. H. Wilmer, Dr. F. H. Drunert, E. E. Lawrence. W. T. Carrio came later. The following joined during the session: E. G. Guthrie, N. C. Lang, E. B. Gladish.

Secretary Cary and Assistant Secretary Holekamp read their reports, the latter's showing a balance due him of \$42.15, which he kindly donated to the Association.

On motion, the secretaries' reports were approved, and a hearty thanks tendered Mr. Holekamp for the noble work he had done, and for his donation to the Association.

Pres. J. W. Rouse gave an address.

At the night session Mr. Holekamp read a paper on foul brood, and a discussion followed in which L. H. Wilmer, Dr. Drunert, E. T. Abbott, and others, participated.

Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, was introduced to the Association. Mr. Ellis gave a valuable talk on bees and their relation to farming and horticulture, and promised to issue a State bulletin about bees.

### SECOND DAY.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Rouse; prayer by E. T. Abbott.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. W. Rouse, president; M. E. Darby, vice-president; Robt. A. Holekamp, of St. Louis, secretary; and M. L. Long, treasurer.

Mr. Holekamp read a paper on "How to Transfer Bees from Box-Hives to Movable-Frame Hives." It was listened to with great interest, and a discussion followed in which Messrs. Wilmer, Abbott, and others, took part.

A motion was made to raise \$25, or as much thereof as possible, to help pay Mr. Holekamp's expenses to the convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association in Chicago. Mr. Holekamp refused to receive the donation, saying that he would pay his expenses himself. But he said that a free-will contribution to the funds of the Association would be very acceptable, as the treasury was always empty, and a good deal of good could be done with some extra money, as it could be used for printed matter and postage to bring new members into the Association, and to bring the old members in closer touch with it. Thereupon it was voted that the secretary be instructed to issue a circular calling for free-will contributions to the funds of the Association, to be used at the discretion of the secretary in promoting the welfare of the Association, and enlarging its membership through circularizing and furnishing such literature as would interest the bee-keepers of the State.

E. T. Abbott brought up the advisability of patronizing the Progressive Bee-Keeper, the only paper in Missouri devoted exclusively to bee-keeping. The secretary, on motion, was instructed to write to the editor of the Progressive Bee-Keeper, asking him to co-operate with the bee-keepers of Missouri.

Mr. Abbott offered to print 4000 or 5000 small circulars free of charge to be sent out in the catalogs of bee-supply dealers, to stir up the interest of the bee-keepers of the State in the Association.



The secretary was instructed to prepare such a circular and send it to Mr. Abbott. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Abbott for his kindness.

It was voted that every member of the Association be requested to act as a committee of one to form a bee-keepers' club in his own county or vicinity, whose members must become members of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association and of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, thus furthering the interest of the Association and of the bee-keepers of his county or vicinity.

At the afternoon meeting a committee, previously appointed to decide as to when a member becomes delinquent, reported as follows:

We, your committee on interpretation of the constitution in reference to membership, beg leave to report the following:

That record of membership should be made to conform to that of the National Association, beginning the day that the secretary receives the dues, and entitling to all privileges of the Association for one year from that date.

JAS. T. SHACKELFORD,  
M. E. DARBY.

Mr. Holekamp informed the Association of the organization of The Honey-Producers' League, formed for the purpose of increasing the demand for honey by advertising it in the large journals of the country and otherwise, this advertising to be done in a general way through articles intended to counteract the bad effects of announcements detrimental to the interests of bee-keepers, and calling the attention of the masses to honey as a healthful sweet.

The sympathy of the Association was extended to Pres. Rouse, who had lost his beloved wife since the last meeting.

On motion, the officers of The Ruralist were thanked for kindly allowing the use of their large office-room for the meetings of the Association; also Mr. Osborne, and the people and papers of Sedalia, were thanked for their kindness towards the convention.

The secretary was authorized to use his discretion about having the minutes of the meeting printed.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

R. A. HOLEKAMP, Sec.



### Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904

(Continued from page 746.)

#### MAILING INFECTIOUS MATERIAL.

"Would it not be a violation of the United States postal law to send infectious diseases of any sort through the mail?"

Mr. Reynolds—I would say, as one working in the mails, that it is.

#### BEE-KEEPING FOR WOMEN.

"Is bee-keeping a pleasant and profitable occupation for woman?"

Pres. York—We have not heard much from the women, it seems to me; I think we had better hear from Mrs. Stow, the vice-president of the Association. Mrs. Stow, what can you answer to that?

Mrs. Stow—Bee-keeping has been very pleasing to me, whether it has been profitable in all respects I don't know, but I don't think I would say that it has not been. I have enjoyed the work with my bees for the last 20 years more than anything else that I have known of, except my own family duties; and the only objection I can see is that there is some hard work about it; that unless she can have the help of a man once in a while, or a big boy, it would be a little too hard for her. But there is so much of the work that can be done by a woman just as well as by a man, that I think it is all right for a woman, if she has the taste to go into the business. I like outdoor work, and enjoy nature and studying it; and it is one of the advantages that any woman going into this business has, as it is done at home, and she can interest her own family in it; it is not like going out to work. But if a woman went into it by herself with the idea of making a living by it, I don't know whether I could say she would be able to do so.

Mrs. Glessner—I am such an amateur bee-keeper that I don't believe anybody that keeps bees would want to hear anything I have to say. Let me tell a story. I have only a very small number of colonies, as I have taken entire charge of them myself. One day when I was busy, and very much engaged—I have a little house down in the White

Mountains—I saw a little skunk down the path coming towards me. I was so much engaged I simply went right on with my work, and kept an eye on him. After a while he came down another path, and it was so tempting, he was so close to me, that I thought I would see if I couldn't capture him. So I picked up an empty bee-hive without a bottom-board, but with a cover on it, and I walked out very gently and clapped it over the "gentleman," and then piled some stones on top so that he couldn't lift the cover up; then I went away. My son's house is up in the woods a little way, and I went to the telephone and called him up, and said, "I have a little skunk in a bee-hive down at the bee-yard, and I would be very glad if you would come down and help me." There was quite a little pause, and quite a little snicker, and finally he said, "Of course. What shall I bring?" I said, "You might bring some fire arms of some sort." So I armed myself with a bottle of ether and chloroform, and a little, long syringe. We pushed the cover off a little bit and I threw in the ether and chloroform. Then we tied a long string around the bee-hive and he put me off to one side and said, "Now, when I say 'Pull,' you pull." I pulled, and he fired, and we had one dead skunk, and no odor at all. [Applause.]

Miss Wilson—I don't know that I have anything new to say, except I think it very much depends upon the woman, just the same as it does upon the man. Not all men will make a success of bee-keeping, and not all women. If a woman is intensely interested in bees, and has a good deal of pluck, and grit, and energy, she will make a success of it. If she is afraid of bees and doesn't care for them, and is not interested in them, I don't know that she would be very apt to make a success of it. As to the profit of bee-keeping, I think there are other profits to be considered than dollars and cents. The health of many women would be improved, and they would enjoy a great deal of profit outside of dollars and cents. As for me, I am very sure that the profit in regard to my health would have been a sufficient inducement for me to have gone into bee-keeping; and I think many women would find the same thing, besides materially adding to their finances at the same time.

Pres. York—I think Mrs. Stow said something about having a man to help her. What do you say about that, Miss Wilson?

Miss Wilson—I think it would be very advisable—if you can get one. [Laughter.] I think you can get along without them.

Pres. York—Next, I was going to ask Miss Wilson to tell about the man that helps her.

Miss Wilson—If you could all have as good a man to help you as I have to help me, I would advise you all to have a man.

Mr. Wilcox—Can you tell us any reason why a woman producing comb honey cannot make it as profitable as a man can?

Miss Wilson—I don't know of any reason; I say it all depends upon the woman.

Miss Candler—I don't know, only as Miss Wilson says; bee-keeping is very nice, very profitable, and very healthful.

(Continued next week.)

**Honey as a Health-Food.**—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food", written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey". It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey the more honey they will buy.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy for a two-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

**Some Facts About Honey and Bees.**—This is the subject of an article written by Mr. J. E. Johnson, and published on pages 581-82 of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 25, 1904. We have republished it in 4-page leaflet form for general distribution, and furnish it, postpaid, at 35 cents per 100 copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

## Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### GATHERING NECTAR LONG DISTANCES.

Conclusive evidence that a ton of honey was gathered 5 miles away would be well worth our consideration. That which C. M. Tarr gives on page 652, approximates it somewhat, but without being quite what juries require to hang a man by. Possible that they got enough buckwheat from the 4-acre field to flavor decidedly nearly a ton of afternoon honey, not buckwheat at all—and not a bee going to the 5-mile fields at all.

### MR. BLUNK AND HIS APIARY.

How grand, gloomy, peculiar and solitary Mr. Blunk looks in his apiary! And gentlemen galore in white bosoms look on afar off—to do him sufficient reverence—or to see him get stung.

In marching a whole apiary at once, little by little, *a la Blunk*, I once had occasion to see that the rear rank soon comes to have many more flying bees than the front rank, even with care and slow progress. Pages 657 and 663.

### A NATIONAL ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

A separate fund for advertising, administered by a committee subject to the National Association, seems an excellent plan—provided the scheme that at present has the floor actually needs mending or supplementing. Page 662.

### A POINT ON DEEPER SECTION-CASES.

Excellent! Don't have cases so scant in height that a few sections can by any possibility have to bear the weight of a whole stack above. Crushes things—and crushing, even if limited to a small fraction of an inch, is very bad medicine. Covers and walls should carry the weight. Page 662.

### WHAT MORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD DO.

Wrestling with the question, What more shall the Association do? the experts go in. Almost half—13 out of 27—do not advise advertising; 7 out of 27 do advise it; and the other 7 use language that can be construed to favor it. Warfare against adulteration is advised by 12 out of 27. Only 4 come out flat-footed for helping members sell their honey; but 3 more talk in that direction. Although alone in his class, I think McEvoy gives the prize answer—because he advises an inside rather than an outside work, getting beekeepers to ripen their extracted honey better,

and so offer the public a better article. We read something about beginning at the house of God—and surely those who start out to set a wrong world right should take an early opportunity to attack scandalous wrongs among themselves—clear up our own doorway, and then get after other folks. Page 662.

### NUMBER OF BEES TO STORE A POUND OF HONEY.

The motto, "Keep all colonies strong," which Doolittle quotes and queries about on page 663, merely needs to be annotated a little. Very valuable within proper limits. (Put it negatively—never let a colony get below 10,000 if you can help it.) Preserve the difference between "strong" and "extra-strong." There are times when it is rather a waste for a colony to be extra-strong. But also there are times when none but extra-strong colonies will give you any surplus worth mentioning.

Single bee thought capable of bringing in, in the course of its life, an ounce of nectar, and this the equivalent of a third of an ounce of honey. This allows 48 bees to store a pound. I think we have as yet very few such estimates to lay our hands on. If forced to guess, without time to hunt data and figure on them, I should have guessed much less. Don't want to object exactly to the Doolittle estimate, but suggest that it should be considered merely a rare maximum, or theoretical possibility. A 6-pound swarm numbers 26,400 bees. Let's hive them on empty combs and reckon with them 45 days after (when the last of them die). All have their 27 days of field-work in front of them except say one-quarter (6600 bees) which have already worked a-field, some more some less, but the average not so much as 13½ days. So from the 26,400 subtract 3300 to even this up, and we have left 23,100 bees. But the 38th day after hiving, 1000 additional bees go a-field; and they work 8 days before our 45 day period is out. The 39th day 2000 more go; and they work 7 days. So on to the end. These finality additions figure the same as 2370 bee-lifetimes. Add 2370 to 23,100 and our real number to figure on is 25,470. At 48 bees to the pound these bring in 530 pounds. We will allow them to use up 1½ pounds per day for the 45 days (total, 66 pounds), and look to find 464 pounds of honey in the hive. Manifestly this is four times as much as we are to expect in any ordinary circumstances. So, as a standard, it would be more sane to say 200 bees to store a pound—and this desirable standard rather seldom reached.

cultural pursuers? A single colony would hardly justify changing the label on a sister; 100 colonies certainly would; but where is the line?

Perhaps it may be well to wait till those investigators, or inquisitors, or whatever they may be, shall get around.

### "Touch Not, Taste Not, Handle Not"

On page 720, Mr. Hasty objects to that sugar-water summer drink with only 2 ounces of honey in it. All right, Mr. Hasty, let's strike out the sugar altogether and substitute 3 pounds of honey instead, and make a better drink of it.

Now as to the really serious objection—the "drunk" in it. Is it really true that there is any more alcohol in it than in any effervescing summer drink? We don't want to go so far as to object to yeast in bread. However, if there is the least danger in that direction, by all means let's have nothing to do with it. Goodness knows, we sisters don't want to advocate anything to help the saloon business.

### Summer's Obsequies

The gentian weaves her fringes,  
The maple's loom is red.  
My departing blossoms  
Obviate parade.

A brief but patient illness,  
An hour to prepare;  
And one beloved this morning,  
Is where the angels are.

It was a short procession—  
The bobolink was there,  
An aged bee addressed us,  
And then we knelt in prayer.

We trust that she was willing—  
We ask that she may be.  
Summer, sister, seraph,  
Let us go with thee!

In the name of the bee,  
And of the butterfly,  
And of the breeze—Amen!

—EMILY DICKINSON.

### Dark Honey for Spring Feeding—Color of Beeswax

I just want to tell Mr. Hasty that he is welcome to regard it as proof that "Great minds run in the same channel"—the fact that two of his "Afterthoughts" came to me also in reading the recent copies of the Bee Journal.

I thought that the matter of having plenty of dark honey for spring use in the brood-chamber might be overdone, though likely it seldom is. For myself, if I found it desirable to feed just before the white honey came freely, I would prefer good sugar syrup, and regard a trace of it in the supers as less objectionable than old, dark honey. Doubtless the advice was meant to cover earlier feeding in advance of fruit-bloom. In that case, it is good advice for the *small-hive* men. Those with large hives well filled in the fall would surely have less of that kind of work to do.

The other "thought" I had that jibed with Mr. Hasty's, was anent the color of beeswax. I thought Mr. Dadant's statement that *all new wax is white* a remarkable one. I thought that possibly he meant *undiscolored*, or *clean* instead of *white*, as he was talking of travel-stain in that connection.

With me, the color of freshly-built comb—where there is no admixture of old wax—ranges from the snowy through various shades of cream to what might be termed *straw color* or yellow. I had not thought of the reason for the difference, and am not prepared to accept Mr. Hasty's view of the matter. I set it down simply as an *idiosyncrasy*. It seems to me that is a good deal easier.

My sympathies are with the *man looking for a location*. He wants advice from some one who could give it to him without having at the same time "an ax to grind." If the edi-

## Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### "Woman in Industry"

The daily papers tell us that Congress is to be asked to authorize a thorough investigation upon the general subject of "woman in industry," and as the strenuous individual who at present holds with no lax hands the reins of Government, "is said to have been consulted and to have expressed warm sympathy with the project," it is quite possible that something may be doing in that direction.

Now the question is as to just how much that is going to affect us of the bee-keeping sisterhood. Is a congressional committee likely to swoop down upon us any day, or are

we to have due notice of its coming in advance, so that we may do some special picking up, and have all trim and tidy in our yards? And will the said committee come provided in advance with bee-veils, or are the sisters expected to furnish them?

We are told that of the 5,320,000 women of 10 years or over engaged in "gainful occupations" in the United States in 1900, 980,025 were credited to agricultural pursuits. Wonder how many of that number were set down as bee-keepers. And how many colonies of bees should be in the care of one of the sisters to take her out of the list of "domestic and personal service" (there were 2,099,165 of that class) and put her in the list of agri-



tor will permit me to say it, I would like to tell him that Nebraska has the requirements he desires. Here in central Custer County our land has been changing hands of late at double the price it brought five years ago. Improved farms bring something like \$30 per acre. The price is bound to advance, as land

to the east is so much higher. Intrinsically it is no better. We have here a soil that is unrivalled, and it is not "drouth-stricken Nebraska." Our rainfall last summer was phenomenal. No, gentlemen, I have no land to sell! (Mrs.) A. L. Amos.

Custer Co., Nebr., Oct. 16.

## Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,  
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.  
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

### Wintering Bees—Feeding for Winter Stores

1. To winter bees outside which would you prefer, to contract the hive down to as many frames as the bees actually cover, and place a chaff division-board on each side, or leave the full number of combs?

2. Will not those combs keep the bees just as warm as the chaff division-boards would?

3. Last winter I used these division-boards and my bees wintered fairly well; but all of my neighbors did not use them, and their bees came through in fully as nice condition as mine. Does that not indicate that the division-boards caused me unnecessary work and expense?

4. I observed several times, when feeding sugar syrup, that the bees flew from the hives in the morning, and usually a few rods from the hive, and while on the wing squirted out a fine stream of liquid. Now, I explained it in this way: The water which during the night evaporates from the syrup in the combs while condensation is going on, is taken by the bees into their honey-sacs, and in the morning carried out and excreted. Was I right?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. To leave the whole number. 2. A French authority made experiments that seemed to prove clearly that they would. It seems hard to believe that there would not be a gain in having division-boards allowing no air to pass around them; but even if there were some gain it is not likely that it would pay for the extra trouble and disturbance of the bees both spring and autumn.

3. It looks that way, provided the winter was severe as usual.

4. I hardly think so. I don't believe the bees ever take up water that has evaporated, unless they are in need of water; but the water they discharged was that which came from the thin syrup they had taken into their honey-sacs.

### Sucrose In Honey

I am interested in Prof. Cook's article on page 710. We have a strict law in this State against any adulteration of honey, and according to Prof. Cook's argument any of our honey extracted during or soon after a heavy flow would show at least traces of sugar. As this would be enough to condemn it, are not all the extracted-honey producers in danger if the State should send out inspectors to analyze samples of honey, which it is liable to do any time?

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—I don't know enough to know all the possibilities in such cases, but I hardly think any trouble is likely to arise. Those who are empowered to see that the law is not violated are not likely to be ignorant of the facts that Prof. Cook gives, and the presence of such proportion of non-inverted material as the bees would leave would not be considered proof of adulteration.

### May Be Bee-Paralysis

Last week we had 2 heavy frosts, and since that time one of my colonies has been carrying out dead bees. They began this the first

warm day we had after the frost, in the middle of the day. They come out of the hive and crawl around on the ground and act as if they can't use their wings. Do you think it can be bee paralysis?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Yes, it may be paralysis. If it is, you will find the bees more or less shiny, and there will be a trembling motion of the wings. As far north as Iowa you need not feel very anxious about a case of paralysis.

You say in your letter that you found no answer to a question you sent some time ago. I'm a little afraid something went amiss with that letter, for I never knowingly fail to answer any question sent for reply in this department. If at any time any correspondent finds no answer within a reasonable time, it will be a pleasure to have the question repeated; or if any further light on any question is needed, by all means try, try again. I want to help all I can, and will answer just as far as I know; only it is hardly expected that any one will send questions already fully answered in the bee-books. This department is meant to supplement the bee-books as fully as possible.

### Darkness In Wintering Bees—Transferring Bees, Etc.

1. Must the bees have darkness in the winter when they are in the house upstairs?

2. What is the difference between Italian bees and the common? Which is the better?

3. Can bees be stopped when fighting? If so, what way is best?

4. What is best to feed bees in winter?

5. I have lost a few colonies of bees in this manner: I bought 4 colonies and lost 2; they had worms in the brood-combs, and the bees were all gone. In some corners there could be seen bee heads, feet, bodies, etc. By this it looks as if the worms ate the bees. I have one colony at which I looked one day to see how they are; they had 8 brood-frames full, in nice and neat order in 11 days. I had not looked in it for 7 days, and found that there were no worker-bees, but all drones and worms. What was the cause?

6. I made a hive from a hollow basswood log 3 feet high and about 22 inches wide, and put in 3 sets of frames, 2 sets for the brood and 1 set for the super. The brood-frames can hold about 70 pounds of honey; the bees filled that, but just stored a little in the super—not even a pound—and swarmed 5 times. It was an early spring swarm. Can I stop the swarming?

7. A neighbor found some bees in the woods in a basswood-tree, and asked me how I could put them into a modern hive. I am only a beginner this year. I have a basswood-tree near my woods in which I know there are bees. Do you think I could transfer them into a modern hive? If so, when?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. If the bees are in a room where they can get out into the room, it should be dark. If a passage-way leads from the hive to the outside, so that no bees can get out into the room, then it doesn't matter whether it is light or dark. Unless the bees have such a passage to the outdoor air, upstairs is not a very good place to winter them.

2. One difference is in color. Italians have three yellow bands. There are differences in disposition, Italians not being so cross, and

very much better to keep the bee-moth in subjection. Italians are quite generally considered better than blacks.

3. Bees do not generally fight unless they are fighting robber-bees, or unless bees of 2 colonies in some way get together in the same hive. If they are fighting robbers, they ought to fight, and you can help to end the battle in any way that will stop the robbing, such as closing the entrance down to a small size, so the bees can defend it better. Other things can be done to prevent robbing, but to give them all here would take too much space. Study up the subject in your bee-book, and watch what is said at different times in the bee-papers.

4. Sealed combs of honey of the best quality. Next to that comes sugar syrup fed early, say in August or September.

5. The worms are not the cause of the trouble. If a cow dies, and if you leave the carcass above ground in hot weather, you will find it full of worms, but it isn't the worms that killed the cow. Neither is it the worms that kill the bees. They get in their work when the colony becomes queenless, discouraged, or too weak to defend itself. The cases are not exactly parallel, for the worms do get in some of their work before the colony is dead. Keep your colonies supplied with laying queens, keep them strong, and especially of Italian blood, and you can snap your fingers at the moths.

6. Yes, when the first swarm issues, hive it and set it on the old stand, putting the old hive as closely as you can beside it; then a week later move the old hive to a new place some distance away. That will pretty surely prevent any further swarming.

7. Better not disturb them till they get to work next spring; then transfer them to a movable-frame hive as directed in your bee-book.

## Reports and Experiences

### The Season of 1905

The past season has been remarkable in this locality for three things. 1st, for excessive and long-continued swarming; 2d, for the fact that the more a strong colony was divided within reasonable limits, the more surplus honey was secured; and 3d, but not least, a most unusual fall flow of honey.

Last fall I put 13 colonies into the cellar. One of these died, but the other 12 came out in fine condition. Some one may say 13 is an unlucky number anyhow. Perhaps it is, but no more so in my case than 14, for I had that number of colonies until somebody stole one in September. I planned to increase the 12 colonies to 30. For this purpose 3 of the best were selected for increase by the nucleus plan, and 4 others for a test of the Alexander plan. One colony was devoted to the production of comb honey; all the others were run for extracted.

The 3 colonies were increased to 15 good strong ones. The 4 Alexander colonies gave me 4 new ones. I had to divide the comb-honey colony on account of excessive swarming, and I hived one natural swarm by itself. This gave me just 30. All these divisions were made early in the season, and about 25 of them gave more or less surplus honey.

The first to swarm were some of the lower stories of the Alexander colonies. Next came the colonies that were not divided. Soon after there came the upper stories (or what had been) of the Alexander colonies. Next the 3 two-frame nucleus colonies formed by taking the queen and 2 frames of brood and bees from the 3 colonies selected for increase by the nucleus plan. Last of all came the 2-frame nuclei formed of 2 frames of brood and bees, each one having reared its own queen.

The first swarm of the season came out June 1, the last Aug. 29, making just 90 days' continuous swarming. About 4 of the nuclei having reared their own queens did not swarm. In the spring all colonies, as soon as



they had 6 or 7 frames of brood, were given an extra brood-chamber placed under the first. But no brood was reared in the lower story in a single instance. All colonies made preparations for swarming with the lower story practically empty.

When the honey-flow began, all strong colonies were given 2 supers having a capacity of 40 pounds each. But the bees would swarm just the same with one or two supers. When the weather became fairly warm I raised up each hive from its bottom-board, and put one-inch blocks under the two front corners. The bees clustered in this open space all summer, and the hives were not let down until Sept. 13. When I caged a queen I could push the cage in on the bottom-board in the middle of the cluster of bees.

I do not give any upward ventilation, as it is not a good thing for the bees during the cold nights which we have in this northern country.

In regard to the yield of honey, the colonies not divided gave, in round numbers, 80 pounds each; the colonies treated by the Alexander plan, 115 pounds, and the 3 colonies run on the nucleus plan, 140 pounds each. My banner colony for the season gave me 4 good, strong, new colonies, and the 5 together produced 200 pounds of extracted honey. They also secured an average of 30 pounds each for winter stores. Will some of the experts tell us what was the total amount gathered for the season?

For the first time in many years there was a good fall flow of honey. The last 8 days of August were almost equal to a good bass-wood flow. Some colonies gained about 30 pounds each during that time. My last honey was extracted Aug. 23 and 24, to avoid getting the fall honey mixed with the early white honey. As it proved, the bees had room for this late flow in their brood-chambers. This last extracting was a mixture of clover, bass-wood, more or less wild flowers, and a little from goldenrod. It was of a rich, golden color and very choice flavor. To my surprise it began to show signs of granulating the first week in September. By the end of September it was so far advanced that I was obliged to put it in a warm place to prevent it from becoming solid. I have never read or heard of so early granulation.

I put 375 extracting-combs outdoors to be cleaned out by the bees, and fed 100 pounds of sugar in the open air at the same time with no trouble from robber-bees. My 30 colonies are all in first-class condition. F. L. DAY.

Becker Co., Minn., Oct. 12.

### First Year a Success

This is my first year at the bee-business. I started with 50 colonies, and sold \$450 worth of comb honey, besides increasing my number of colonies to 95. Besides, I had a 4 months' fine outing for my wife, daughter, and myself. I attribute it all to the good old American Bee Journal. I have a lovely place for an apiary in the mountains, 15 miles from home. We had a moderately good season.

C. A. PRESTON.

Orange Co., Calif., Oct. 17.

### Apicultural Station in California

The United States Department of Agriculture has now an apicultural experiment Station at Chico, Calif., under the direction of John M. Rankin, of Washington, D.C. They make a special study of different races of bees, bee diseases, and honey-plants.

Mr. Rankin lately made a trip over California; he passed through Tulare County about the middle of September, and visited a number of apiaries. He shows great interest in the business, and makes a very favorable impression.

I believe this experiment station will be of great benefit for the bee-keepers of California—one of the largest honey-producing States of the Union. The bee-keepers are very glad that the Government has finally done something for them.

What we really need in this country are certain kinds of trees, such as shade-trees which produce honey between fruit-bloom and the time alfalfa yields, which is between April 1

and July 1. I believe that certain kinds of eucalyptus will be valuable in this respect. It certainly will take a number of years to show results, and it is of great importance that the Government has taken up this kind of work, which the bee-keepers could not undertake on account of the expense. OTTO LUDORFF.

Tulare Co., Calif.

### Bee-Keeping in Washington

I came from Indiana to this place a year ago this month. I have had no experience with bees, but I surely think this is going to be a grand place for them. I got 3 colonies in the spring, 2 of which swarmed twice each; the other didn't swarm at all, and from it I have taken 218 pounds of nice honey.

W. S. HANTON.

Benton Co., Wash., Oct. 5.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

Illinois.—The 15th annual meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Springfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 21 and 22, 1905, in the room of the Board of Supervisors in the Court House. The R. R. Rates will be as follows: All lines in the Western Passenger Association will make an open rate of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip to Springfield, except from near points where a fare and one-third would be less. All lines in the Central Passenger Association will make a similar rate on the Certificate plan, and if not convenient for any attending our meeting to come over the lines in the Western Association, if they will write me I will send them certificates which the Grand Secretary of the I.O.O.F. assures me your local secretary of the same order will gladly sign. The Central Passenger Association Lines are as follows: B. & O. S.-W.R.R.; Big Four Route; C. & E. I. R.R.; C. H. & D. R'y; L. I. & I. R.R.; J. & St. L. R'y; L. E. & W. R. R.; L. & N. R. R.; Southern R'y (St. Louis Div.); T., P. & W. R'y; T. St. L. & W. R. R.; Vandalia Line; Wabash R. R., east of Tolono.

The good results of this annual bee-meeting rest on the members who attend it. Our State gives us an appropriation to publish our report and to suppress foul brood, and it is the duty of every bee-keeper of the State to have a voice in the manner in which this appropriation is used. All bee-keepers are invited to come, and bring their wives. The railroad rates will not be higher than an open rate of one fare and a third for the round trip, and efforts are being made by our Odd Fellow friends to secure a one fare for the round trip. Good hotel accommodations can always be had at reasonable rates. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Route 4, Springfield, Ill.

The Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a social session at the Revere House, Dec. 5, 1905, at 10 a.m. At 2 p.m. the same day will be held the regular annual election of officers. Any other business coming before the meeting will be attended to. All who are accustomed to paying their dues to our Association, thereby getting two memberships for the price of one, will please hand the \$1 to the secretary, or mail it to him as usual. The time in the evening will be given to the National, as will also the whole of the two following days. Everyone is cordially invited to be present, both at the short sessions of the Chicago-Northwestern, and at the 7-session meeting of the National Association.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

Park Ridge, Ill.

N. B.—Any one paying their dues to the National Association direct, will have to pay another dollar to the Chicago-Northwestern, if it is desired to become a member of the latter organization also. Hand your dues to H. F. Moore, the Secretary. H. F. M.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association holds its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, in Chicago, during the Fat Stock Show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are Dec. 5, 6 and 7. Rates at the hotel are 75 cents for a room alone, or 50 cents each, where two occupy the same room. Meals are extra, or they may be secured at near-by restaurants.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

# a Farmer Says

Some good words about our Booklet on Farm Telephones.

“ Sweet Valley, Pa., Aug. 15, 1905. Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Gentlemen:—Your booklet reached me safely. You have many valuable and timely suggestions, and I only hope that it may find its way into every locality that does not have the advantage of telephone service. THERE IS NO ONE THING AT THIS TIME DOING MORE TO BRING THE FARMER ON AN EQUAL FOOTING IN BUSINESS, EDUCATION AND CULTURE, WITH HIS URBAN BROTHER, THAN THE TELEPHONE.

As we have two well constructed, thoroughly equipped, successfully operated telephone lines in this locality, one known as the Lake and Lehman Telephone Co. and the other The Farmers Telephone and Supply Co., I can do no more than to wish you success. Sincerely yours, A. E. Lewis. ”

What Mr. Lewis says about the value of the telephone in the Farm Home is seconded by all farmers after they have once enjoyed the privilege of telephone service.

We have several booklets which will tell you how to get a telephone line started in your community and how to buy telephones and construction materials to the best advantage. Ask for our booklet 80-B, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." We will send you a copy by return mail.

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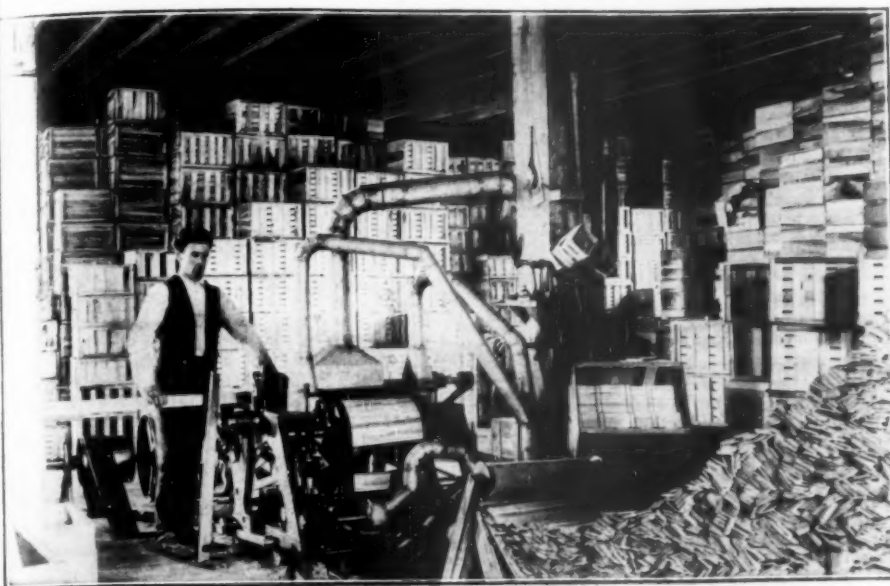
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## A Great Offer!

Beginning with Jan. 1 we will discontinue sending THE MODERN FARMER to any one the moment his subscription expires, and, in order to get as many new subscribers to this, the cleanest and best farm monthly published on this continent, and to introduce it into new communities, we will send a TRIAL subscription, one year to NEW subscribers only, for 15 cents in silver. The paper will stop when your time expires, and will not be furnished any one whose name is on our list now, at this price. This offer will only hold good for a SHORT TIME. Send now before it is withdrawn. Sample copies free to you and any of your friends whose names you may send. Address.

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1/2-lb. Jars with corks—1 case of 21 doz. for \$5.50; 3 cases, \$15.50.

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1-lb. Tiptop Jars—1 case of 12 doz., for \$5; 3 cases for \$14.

## Second-Hand Comb Foundation Mill

We have for sale a 6-inch Second-Hand Comb Foundation Mill. Used scarcely any; good as new. If interested write for price.

**YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.**

(Not incorporated)  
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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

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Spanish-needle Extracted Honey put up in new 60-lb. tin cans—60 a pound for the lot, or 6 1/2¢ for less. **F. J. GUNZEL, Weiner, Ark.**

44Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN

Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. **Beeswax Wanted for Cash.**

**M. H. HUNT & SON,**  
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The following discounts apply on all orders except honey-packages for current use:

For cash orders before Oct. 1—10 percent	
Nov. 1.....9 percent	Feb. 1.....6 percent
Dec. 1.....8 " "	March 1.....4 " "
Jan. 1.....7 " "	April 1.....2 " "

We handle **LEWIS' GOODS**, and carry a large stock, which insures prompt shipment. Catalog free. Address,

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### And Prompt Shipments

Is what we are making for our customers.

— **DOVETAILED HIVES AND SHIPPING-CASES** —

We carry a full line of SUPPLIES. Ask for Catalog.

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## 8 Percent Discount

We will allow you the above Discount on all Orders accompanied by Cash during November. Send for our Catalog.

**PAGE & LYON MFG. CO., New London, Wis.**

## FOR SALE HONEY-JARS

The No. 25 Honey-Jar, Porcelain Cover, Metal Screw Cap, absolutely tight, holding One Pound of Honey, Net, in shipping-cases of one gross each:

1 gross lots.....\$4.50 per gross  
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Also in strong **RE-SHIPPING CASES** of two dozen each, heavy corrugated partitions, sides, top and bottom—a perfect protection—

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Eight ounce Tumblers, tin caps, 3 dozen in re-shipping case:

5 case lots, per case, 3 doz......85c  
10 " " "......80c

20 " " "......75c

F.O.B. New York. Prompt shipment on receipt of order.

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4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning



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Never Go Out

Tin 4-in. Smoker Engine 3 1/2-in. 2 1/2-in. 2-in. Wonder 65c—per mail.

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BINGHAM Original Direct Draft CLEAN Bee Smokers

Pat'd 1878, '82, '92 & 1903

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.  
Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER.**

## PURE BASSWOOD HONEY

IN 60-POUND CANS

We have a good supply of **Pure Basswood Honey** in 60-lb. cans that we can ship by return freight at these prices: 2 cans, boxed, at 9 cents a pound; 4 or more cans, at one time, 8 1/2 cents a pound—all f.o.b. Chicago. Cash with order. Sample, by mail, 8 in stamps, to cover package and postage.

Address,  
**YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.**

141-143 Ontario St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## WANTED

Fancy White Comb Honey in Non-Drip Shipping-Cases; also White Clover Honey in cans and barrels. Please send samples and state your lowest price, delivered here. We pay spot cash upon receipt of goods.

**GRIGGS BROTHERS**

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When consigning, buying or selling, consult  
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JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The demand for comb honey is about as usual for the season of year. Offerings from the surrounding States are fully equal to the past season, but that from Colorado and the Middle Western States are not. No. 1 to fancy white comb honey sells at 13@14c, with an occasional sale at 15c; the off grades embracing crooked combs, etc., sell at 11@12c; amber grades difficult to place at 9@10c. Extracted, white, 6@7c, according to kind, body and flavor and package; ambers 5@6½ cents. Beeswax selling upon arrival at 30c if clean; off grades about 2c per pound less.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Reports from different parts of the country give evidence of an almost total failure in the comb honey crop, excepting the points in the North. We are selling this Northern comb honey at from 14@16 cents per pound, by the case. The demand for extracted honey is about equal to the receipts, which are good. We continue to sell amber in barrels at 5½@6c; white clover at 6½@7½c. For beeswax we are paying 30c per pound, cash, delivered here.

(We wish to call the attention of the producer to the above honey quotations, who mistakenly expects to receive these prices for his product. The above are our selling prices.)

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—There is a good demand for strictly fancy white comb honey, demand and supply running about even. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 15@16c; No. 1 in poor demand at 12c, and amber dull at 10c. Best grade extracted brings 8@9c in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

WALTER S. POWDER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Honey demand is better this week. The weather is cooler and more inclination from grocers to stock up. We quote: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 13c; mixed, 12@13c; b. ck wheat, No. 1, 12@13c; No. 2, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7c; mixed, 6½c; buckwheat, 6½c. Beeswax, 29@32c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Honey has been arriving freely in the last 10 days. There are still some small producers who have a few hundred

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Complete stock for 1905 now on hand.  
Freight rates from Cincinnati are the lowest,

ESPECIALLY FOR THE SOUTH, AS  
ALL FREIGHT NOW GOES  
THROUGH CINCINNATI.

## 8 Percent Discount

For Cash Orders Received in

NOVEMBER

This applies to all goods with exception of Shipping-Cases and other Honey-Packages for current use.

# C. H. W. WEBER

CINCINNATI  
... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

pounds, and want to dispose of it quickly and get their money, who are keeping the prices down. We quote: Fancy white, 14@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; amber, 10@11c. Extracted honey rules firm at 5½@6½c for amber; 6½@7½c for white. Beeswax firm, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. Wm. A. SELSER.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—The honey market here at present is very strong at \$3.25 per case for No. 1 and fancy white comb in 24-section cases; amber and other grades selling for less according to quality. Extracted in good demand at 6½c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—The honey market remains firm, with good demand, and prices the same as last quotations. Fancy white comb brings 15c; No. 1, 14c; fancy amber, 13c; buckwheat, 13c. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, 6½@6¾c; amber, in barrels, 5@5½c; in cans, 1c to 1½c higher. Beeswax in good demand, 26c cash, 28c trade.

GRIGGS BROS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—The nice weather holds back the demand for comb honey. Crops seem to be exceedingly short and producers in the West keep the price high. We quote fancy water-white comb honey No. 1 white clover from 14@16c; No. 2 from 12½@14c. Extracted seems to be more plentiful. In barrels, light

amber, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ¼c more. White clover from 7@8c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Comb honey is now arriving very freely and the demand is good for nearly all grades. We quote fancy white at 13@14c; No. 1, 11@12c; amber, 10@11c, and buckwheat, 10c. Extracted in good demand. Arrivals of California are a large while from other sources receipts are very light. We quote California at from 5½@7c per pound, according to quality and quantity; Southern in barrels and half-barrels, at 55@60c per gallon. Beeswax firm and scarce at 29@30c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 8@9 cents; amber, 6½@7c. Extracted-water-white, 5@-c; white, 4½@4¾c; light amber, 3½@4 cents; amber, 3@3½c; dark amber, 2½@3c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 25@27c.

The honey market continues featureless, except for the obvious disinclination of apiarists to sell at the ruling quotations and the inability of the dealers at the present writing to offer more. Five cents per pound for extracted honey seems to be as high a figure as dealers are able to contract for, and even at this figure they are extremely reluctant to buy. Comb honey brings 9c, strictly choice basis, and the transactions at that figure are very limited. Lately, however, there are rumors that growers are beginning to let go of some of their holdings at the figures mentioned.

## WANTED

FANCY COMB HONEY IN NO-DRIP SHIPPING CASES, ALSO EXTRACTED HONEY. IF YOU HAVE ANY TO OFFER, QUOTE US YOUR ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICE DELIVERED HERE, AND MAIL US A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTED HONEY. WE BUY EVERY TIME THE PRICE IS RIGHT, AND REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

No. 51 WALNUT STREET,

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## NEW COMB HONEY-CROP OF 1905

We believe it would pay those having it in car lots or otherwise to write us. Give us your lowest spot cash prices, and fully describe the goods and style of package; when you can ship, etc. We handle more of these goods than any other firm in the U.S. Yours for business, THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Bees and Honey MANZANOLA, COLO., and FAIRFIELD, ILL. 28Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## FOR SALE

Until further notice, finest quality new crop California Water-White White Sage and Light Amber HONEY in 60-lb. tins, 2 in a case; new cans and new cases. Write for prices and samples, and state quantity you want.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

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Where you will be cordially welcomed, and where all information can be obtained regarding Convention and city.

Respectfully,

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## **JUST THINK OF IT!**

# **LEWIS' NO. 1 FINE WHITE POLISHED SECTIONS**

1,000 .....	@ \$4.60 per thousand
2,000 .....	@ 4.48 "
3,000 .....	@ 4.37 "
4,000 .....	@ 4.25 "
5,000 .....	@ 4.14 "
10,000 .....	@ 3.91 "
25,000 .....	@ 3.68 "
50,000 .....	@ 3.49 "

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**G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis.**